

Basic Deputy United States Marshal Integrated (BDUSMI) 2205 Test 1 Practice (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. What is a Private Sector Referral?**
 - A. A private citizen advises an agency of facts which indicate possible illegal activity.**
 - B. A private citizen makes a police report about a personal grievance.**
 - C. A private sector employee reports a wrongdoing to his employer.**
 - D. A private sector investigator observes activity.**

- 2. What does the acronym EFM stand for in investigative methods?**
 - A. Evidence Framing Matrix**
 - B. Evidence Feedback Matrix**
 - C. Event Formulation Method**
 - D. Examination of Facts Matrix**

- 3. What information is included in a Report of Investigation/Investigative Summary?**
 - A. Only case outcomes**
 - B. A summary of witness testimonies only**
 - C. Only the evidence collected**
 - D. Case summary, subject, violation, background info, evidence, and all facts, including that might be considered unfavorable to the prosecution**

- 4. What happens when a suspect invokes rights?**
 - A. Interrogation continues with limited questions**
 - B. Only custodial interrogation must stop**
 - C. ALL INTERROGATION MUST STOP; the suspect cannot be questioned about any crimes**
 - D. Interrogation may continue if the suspect signs a waiver**

- 5. The two primary lighting techniques used to detect security features are what?**
 - A. Oblique/Side and Transmitted/Backlighting**
 - B. Direct Sunlight and Fluorescent**
 - C. Infrared and Ultraviolet**
 - D. Polarized and Reflective**

- 6. What does the 4th Amendment prohibit?**
- A. Cruel and unusual punishment**
 - B. Quartering of soldiers**
 - C. Double jeopardy**
 - D. Unreasonable searches and seizures**
- 7. Which of the following is NOT a component of the Winning Survival Circle?**
- A. Negotiation**
 - B. Mental Preparedness**
 - C. Evidence Gathering**
 - D. Escape**
- 8. What is the most frequently utilized criminal investigative procedure?**
- A. Arresting without warrants**
 - B. Physical evidence testing**
 - C. Interviewing**
 - D. Expert testimony**
- 9. Which item is NOT a Graham Factor?**
- A. SEVERITY of the crime at issue.**
 - B. Suspect whispered to others.**
 - C. Suspect posed an IMMEDIATE threat.**
 - D. Attempting to evade arrest by FLIGHT.**
- 10. What is a I-766?**
- A. Employment Authorization Card**
 - B. Permanent Resident Card**
 - C. Driver's License**
 - D. Passport**

Answers

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1. A
2. A
3. D
4. C
5. A
6. D
7. D
8. C
9. B
10. A

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Explanations

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1. What is a Private Sector Referral?

- A. A private citizen advises an agency of facts which indicate possible illegal activity.**
- B. A private citizen makes a police report about a personal grievance.**
- C. A private sector employee reports a wrongdoing to his employer.**
- D. A private sector investigator observes activity.**

A private sector referral is when a private citizen provides information to a government agency about suspected illegal activity, giving the agency facts they can evaluate to determine if action is needed. This captures the idea of alerting an official body to potential wrongdoing so authorities can investigate or decide on next steps, rather than handling a grievance internally or simply observing activity. This is the best choice because it describes the direct transfer of information from a private individual to an official agency for possible enforcement, which is exactly what a private sector referral entails. It's not about filing a personal grievance with the police, not about reporting to one's employer, and not about a private investigator merely observing—these scenarios don't involve informing an official agency about possible illegal activity to prompt an investigation.

2. What does the acronym EFM stand for in investigative methods?

- A. Evidence Framing Matrix**
- B. Evidence Feedback Matrix**
- C. Event Formulation Method**
- D. Examination of Facts Matrix**

In investigative methods, you organize how evidence supports or challenges different explanations by structuring it in relation to hypotheses. The acronym stands for Evidence Framing Matrix, a tool that maps each piece of evidence to the specific frame or hypothesis it affects, while noting its reliability, relevance, and any gaps. This approach helps you build a clear and defensible narrative from data to conclusion and makes it easier to spot biases or missing links. Other terms may sound plausible, but they don't capture the idea of framing evidence within a structured matrix to test competing explanations. For example, you'd place a witness statement and a physical clue into the matrix and see which hypotheses they strengthen or weaken, ensuring the investigation remains transparent and logically connected.

3. What information is included in a Report of Investigation/Investigative Summary?

- A. Only case outcomes
- B. A summary of witness testimonies only
- C. Only the evidence collected
- D. Case summary, subject, violation, background info, evidence, and all facts, including that might be considered unfavorable to the prosecution**

A Report of Investigation/Investigative Summary should present a complete, objective record of the investigation. It includes the case summary, the subject, the violation, background information, the evidence collected, and all facts known to the investigator, including those that might be unfavorable to the prosecution. This breadth ensures readers can understand the full story, assess credibility, and make informed decisions, while promoting transparency and accountability. Other options are too narrow: focusing only on outcomes misses the process and supporting materials; summarizing witness testimonies only leaves out background, the specific violation, and other evidence; focusing only on the evidence collected omits context, case framing, and how conclusions were reached.

4. What happens when a suspect invokes rights?

- A. Interrogation continues with limited questions
- B. Only custodial interrogation must stop
- C. ALL INTERROGATION MUST STOP; the suspect cannot be questioned about any crimes**
- D. Interrogation may continue if the suspect signs a waiver

When a suspect clearly invokes their rights during custodial questioning, those rights must be honored and interrogation must pause. The officer cannot press questions about the charged offenses while the person is asserting the right to silence or to have an attorney. Interrogation on that matter can resume only if the suspect reinitiates conversation or there is a valid waiver obtained with the suspect knowingly and voluntarily giving up the rights, typically after counsel has been provided. This protection ensures the suspect isn't coerced into talking and that any future questioning is truly voluntary.

5. The two primary lighting techniques used to detect security features are what?

- A. Oblique/Side and Transmitted/Backlighting**
- B. Direct Sunlight and Fluorescent**
- C. Infrared and Ultraviolet**
- D. Polarized and Reflective**

Using lighting orientation to bring out hidden details is the key idea here. Oblique or side lighting is excellent for revealing surface texture, relief, and fine micro-features because the angled light casts shadows that make bumps, grooves, and embossed elements stand out. Transmitted or backlighting, on the other hand, shines light through the material, so features that lie inside or are translucent—like watermarks, embedded fibers, or thin sections—become visible as the light passes through. Together, these two approaches cover a broad range of security features: one highlights what’s on or raised from the surface, the other reveals what’s beneath or within the material. That’s why this pairing is considered the primary way to detect security elements. Direct Sunlight and Fluorescent lighting are less controlled and don’t consistently reveal subtle features. Infrared and Ultraviolet involve specific wavelengths to show particular inks or features, but they’re not the standard paired lighting technique for general detection. Polarized and Reflective focus on optical properties that aren’t as universally diagnostic for the broad set of security features as oblique/side and transmitted/backlighting.

6. What does the 4th Amendment prohibit?

- A. Cruel and unusual punishment**
- B. Quartering of soldiers**
- C. Double jeopardy**
- D. Unreasonable searches and seizures**

The main idea is protection against government intrusion through searches and seizures. The 4th Amendment sets that the government can’t search you or seize your property in an unreasonable way, and it usually requires a warrant based on probable cause that describes the place to be searched and the items to be seized. This is why it’s the best answer: it directly names the prohibition against unreasonable searches and seizures, which is the core protection of the 4th Amendment. The other options come from different amendments—cruel and unusual punishment is the 8th Amendment, quartering of soldiers is the 3rd, and double jeopardy is the 5th—so they don’t address the 4th Amendment’s focus.

7. Which of the following is NOT a component of the Winning Survival Circle?

- A. Negotiation**
- B. Mental Preparedness**
- C. Evidence Gathering**
- D. Escape**

The Winning Survival Circle is built around active dialogue, staying mentally steady, and using information to guide decisions. Negotiation is the core method for resolving the situation peacefully by engaging with the other party and working toward a safe outcome. Mental preparedness keeps you calm, focused, and able to think clearly under pressure, which is essential for making sound choices and adapting to shifting dynamics. Evidence gathering provides the real-time intelligence about what's happening, the other side's motives, and the feasible options, so actions aren't based on guesswork. Escape isn't part of this iterative cycle. It's not a deliberate step in the process of reaching a controlled, safe resolution through conversation, readiness, and information. Pursuing escape can increase risk and derail the opportunity to influence the situation toward a peaceful end.

8. What is the most frequently utilized criminal investigative procedure?

- A. Arresting without warrants**
- B. Physical evidence testing**
- C. Interviewing**
- D. Expert testimony**

Interviewing is the most frequently used tool in criminal investigations because it directly yields information from those involved—witnesses, victims, and even suspects—that shapes every step of the case. Through interviews, investigators learn what happened, when and where it occurred, and how it unfolded, while also identifying leads, assessing credibility, and cross-checking details with other evidence. This approach is flexible, quick, and low-cost, and it applies to nearly every type of case, making it the backbone of information gathering. In contrast, physical evidence testing depends on lab resources and may come later in the process, arrests without warrants are constrained by legal standards and are not routine, and expert testimony serves primarily in court rather than during the investigation itself.

9. Which item is NOT a Graham Factor?

- A. SEVERITY of the crime at issue.
- B. Suspect whispered to others.**
- C. Suspect posed an IMMEDIATE threat.
- D. Attempting to evade arrest by FLIGHT.

Under the Fourth Amendment, whether police force is reasonable is judged using the *Graham v. Connor* framework. The key considerations are the severity of the crime at issue, whether the suspect poses an immediate threat to officers or others, and whether the suspect is actively resisting arrest or attempting to flee. The severity of the crime helps determine how much coercion might be justified in a given situation. If a suspect poses an immediate threat, officers may need to respond with force that is proportional to that threat to prevent harm. When a suspect is actively resisting or trying to flee, that resistance or flight is a significant factor in evaluating reasonableness. Saying the suspect whispered to others does not relate to threat level, resistance, or flight, and therefore does not belong in the Graham factors.

10. What is a I-766?

- A. Employment Authorization Card**
- B. Permanent Resident Card
- C. Driver's License
- D. Passport

The I-766 refers to the Employment Authorization Document, commonly called an EAD. It is a plastic card issued by USCIS that shows a noncitizen in the United States is allowed to work legally for a specified period. This document is about work authorization, not immigration status itself. It is not the Permanent Resident Card (the Green Card), and it's not a driver's license or a passport. The EAD proves you're allowed to be employed in the U.S. and is often used as identity proof along with other documents, with validity that requires renewal if you remain eligible.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://bdusmi2205test1.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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